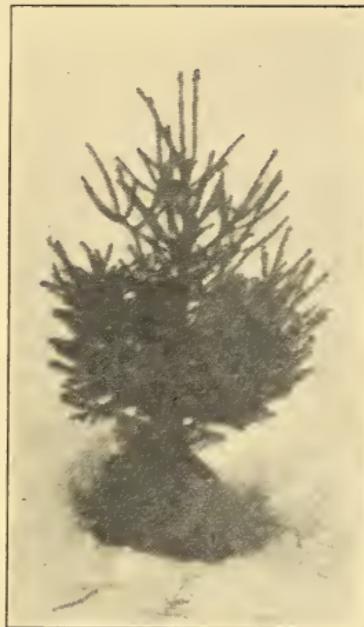


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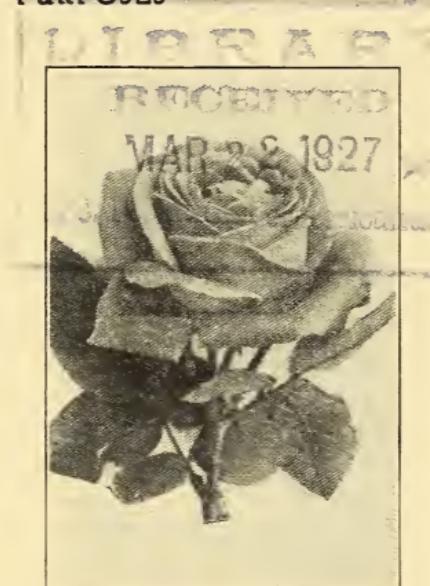
Descriptive
Catalog of
Hardy

Bedford Grown
EVERGREENS

FOR ALL PURPOSES

ALSO LIST OF THE

Best
ROSES
FOR THE
garden



THE NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES
BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Phone Lexington 274

Members Massachusetts Nurserymens Association.

" New England " "
" American " "



Block of Young Evergreens

A Word About QUALITY

THE best tree or plant is not necessarily the one which, when it is received by the planter, is the largest or most rugged in appearance, but rather one which has been produced under the most severe climatic conditions. Such trees and plants are ours. Our nurseries are located in one of the coldest sections of New England, and while it requires more time, and is connected with more difficulty to produce nursery stock here than in warmer climates, we can confidently say, that the stock which we produce, is without question as hardy as can be obtained, and such as will give lasting satisfaction to the planter. A tree or plant produced in Bedford, should not only live, but it should thrive wherever it is planted.

As it is our desire to give service, we respectfully invite correspondence pertaining to any problem of interest to planters; as, for example, to the best selection of what to plant, care of plants, or arrangement of stock in order to obtain the best effect, etc. Whenever we can be of service, please feel free to call on us.

AS REGARDS A GUARANTY

It is our business to produce and sell nursery stock. We want to deliver good stock in good condition, but to any fairminded purchaser it must be plain that here our responsibility ceases. If for any reason stock, when received from the nursery, is in poor condition, and a planter who knows trees and plants should be able to judge at that time as to its quality, we should be advised at once that we can make amends, but in fairness to us, we must be advised without delay. Losses of young stock received are frequently due to various causes, such as general poor or careless work in planting, neglect of immediate or proper pruning or cutting back, a too liberal application of manure or chemical fertilizer, a too

NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES CO.

shallow planting or neglect in properly compacting the soil around the roots of the plant, neglect in keeping the soil moist until the plant becomes re-established, as well as the planting in situations where roots from older trees or shrubs prevent the growth of young stock. Many so-called "expert" gardeners, to whom the care of young stock is intrusted, are in no way experts, and too often not only ignorant of their work, but frequently careless as well, and the producer of a plant can not be responsible for its success after it leaves his hand. It is true that some distributors will, in making a sale, guaranty a plant to succeed under any and all circumstances, but we want to make it plain that, while we desire to be as liberal as we can be consistent with prudence, it is our special aim to produce absolutely first-class nursery stock, and to sell and deliver the same in proper condition for planting, but we can not attempt to conduct also an insurance business. When a good tree or plant is delivered, we should not be held further responsible.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Terms. Cash with order or satisfactory references from strangers.

A DISCOUNT OF 5 PER CENT IS ALLOWED WHEN CASH ACCOMPANIES ORDER.

Note. At the prices given in this list we will guarantee to furnish strictly first-class stock of the size and ages named, but as our prices are low, and as it is impossible for us to guarantee the life of a plant after it leaves our hands, we cannot replace free any stock which may fail to grow. If a guarantee for one year is desired, add 20 per cent to the list price.

We give no warranty expressed or implied as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any Nursery Stock, or Plants we sell. No complaints will be considered that are not made within five days after receipt of stock.

Time for Planting. All hardy trees and plants of any description can be safely transplanted in the Spring as soon as frost leaves the ground, and usually as late as about May 20th to 25th. Also during the period beginning September 15th and continuing until the ground becomes frozen. Evergreen trees and shrubs can further be safely handled during August.

While we give our best efforts to produce and furnish high grade trees and plants, and do not attempt to pose as landscape architects, we are always happy to give such assistance as we can to customers in making the proper selection of what to plant, and advice as to the care of plants, and we respectfully invite correspondence pertaining to problems of interest to planters.

The sizes of trees and shrubs named in the following pages are such as are usually preferred by planters. If desired we can generally supply larger or smaller sizes and will quote prices on application.

All stock selected and marked by customer at the Nursery will be charged for in accordance with its value. Prices in this list will not govern such stock.

It is our desire that all stock purchased of us shall give the best of satisfaction and our interest does not cease when goods are shipped or payments collected. We ask that all will feel free in calling or writing us pertaining to any assistance we can give, —not only before an order is given, but afterwards as well.

Location of our Nurseries. Located 15 miles from Boston, 12 miles from Lowell, 3 miles from Concord, and 5 miles from Lexington, our Nurseries can be reached via Boston & Maine trains from the North Station, Boston, or via motor buses from Arlington Heights. The buses connecting Arlington Heights and Concord pass directly through our property.

Visitors are always cordially welcome, but we ask the indulgence of parties calling during our busy Spring and Fall months, when it is quite impossible for us to devote as much time as we should wish in showing our Nurseries. The most courteous treatment possible, however, will always be given to those who favor us by calling.

The stock offered in this list is, we believe, absolutely free from all injurious insects or diseases, and all shipments are accompanied by CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION, both State and Federal.

Note: We have no Agents, and anyone representing himself as such should be prosecuted as an imposter.

THE NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES CO.
Bedford, Mass.

Phone: Lexington, 274.

ABOUT EVERGREENS

FOR many reasons the use of Evergreens has, within late years, increased rapidly. The Planter finds, that by the use of evergreen material, he obtains the most permanent effect, it being as attractive in winter as in the summer. Evergreens more than any other trees, lend a warmth to the winter landscape. Evergreen plantings near dwellings, are appreciated because of their special prominence during the winter months when Deciduous stock is devoid of foliage. In winter Evergreens offer a shelter from the wind better than do Deciduous trees, for which reason they are much appreciated by the birds, who also feed upon the seeds of many varieties.

All nursery stock when set out, should receive some after care, but that required by Evergreens. is in no way more difficult than the after care of any other plantings.

Because of the ever increasing demand for Evergreens, we have, especially since the Federal Horticultural Board proclaimed a complete embargo on all foreign trees and plants, devoted our best efforts to the production of such varieties of Evergreen stock, especially the dwarfer and finer sorts, which previous to the embargo, were imported annually in large quantities, and today, after several years of effort, we are in a position to supply a very complete assortment of Evergreen material, which, more than the formerly imported stock, is of undisputed hardiness. The following listed varieties include practically all of the more generally used sorts which can satisfactorily be grown in this climate. We have attempted to grow many handsome sorts not listed, but finding them unsatisfactory because of their inability to withstand the severe climatic conditions of New England, we have eliminated them from our list, and offer only such as we can confidently recommend for general planting.

PRUNING OF EVERGREENS

No tree or plant responds more easily to pruning than does an Evergreen, and there is no variety of Evergreen

NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES CO.

whose beauty cannot be enhanced by judicious pruning, shearing or dis-budding. Even the very symmetrical Irish Juniper can be made more symmetrical if a stray little protruding twig is shortened, a globe Arbor Vitae can be made more globular if gently sheared, a common Arbor Vitae can be made very dense if clipped or sheared. A Hemlock, a Norway Spruce or a White Pine, even though they are trees which intend to grow tall, can be kept low and will become very dense if carefully clipped. A blue Spruce, a Concolor Fir or a Dwarf Mugho Pine which shows a tendency to become open in growth, can be made to become dense, simply by dis-budding, or removing in the spring, preferably when the young growth is about an inch long, the terminal bud from each branch.

A planting or group of dwarf Evergreens can be kept attractive if each specimen is treated individually, while if pruning is neglected, the best effect is lost in a few years when many plants will become too open to be beautiful, and some will even become too tall for the best effect.

Pruning should be done annually, beginning the first Spring after planting. While pruning in the Spring is usually best, it may be done in the Fall when the plants have finished their growth, but should never be done late in Summer, as it would have a tendency to cause a late growth which will not become sufficiently ripe before Winter, and consequently be apt to "burn" or become winter-killed. To prune properly is not difficult. Try it, and watch the result, and you will soon become an expert.

PLANTING OF EVERGREENS

Evergreens do not particularly need rich soil, in fact, they will succeed where the quality of soil is too poor to properly sustain Deciduous trees, or shrubs, but they, never-the-less, thrive best and look best, when grown upon at least a moderately good soil.

If the question is the planting of a number of dwarf Evergreens in a variety of sorts and on a given space, the bed to be planted should first be outlined. This is easily done by making a mark on the ground or lawn, as the case may be, possibly with the aid of a rake or hoe handle. Then cover the ground or space to be planted, with about two or three inches of barn dressings if same can be had. Otherwise use bone-meal or sheep manure, covering the ground to the depth of one half inch, and spade over the bed, digging it about eight inches deep, and taking care that the fertilizer is well mixed with the soil, as too much of the same coming in contact with the roots of the plants will prove injurious. Chemical or

other commercial fertilizers are of little use, and should be used very sparingly if used at all. Avoid lime where Evergreens are planted.

When the ground has been well prepared, level off the bed and again outline it carefully. Then place the plants in an upright position on top of the bed, setting them preferably about two and one half or three feet apart, and irregularly, avoiding straight lines, and arranging them in a manner to obtain the best effect with the material at hand. When all the plants have been placed and arranged to suit, plant each specimen where it is standing, digging a hole sufficiently deep and wide to accommodate the ball of roots and earth without crowding, and setting it a trifle deeper than it was standing before being dug from the nursery rows. Previous to this however, and before removing the burlap which is wrapped around the roots and ball of earth, immerse the ball in water, or apply water until the ball of earth and roots is thoroughly saturated. After allowing the water to drain for a few minutes, remove the burlap carefully, without unnecessarily breaking the ball of earth or disturbing the roots, and proceed with the planting. When earth has been filled in about the roots, it should be packed down firmly, and care should be taken that each plant is placed in an upright position, and, if there is any difference, the side of the plant which is prettiest, should be turned towards the outside of the bed. Where running water is at hand, it is best to completely finish planting before watering, and after the bed is properly raked off and edged off, apply water until the ground has been thoroughly soaked to a depth of perhaps two feet, while if water must be carried, it is best to apply it to each plant when the hole around it is only half filled with earth. A thorough watering while planting, or immediately after planting, is most important. If the weather is warm and dry, it is well to apply water at intervals of a few days until the plants have become somewhat re-established. An occasional heavy watering during the first season after planting will prove beneficial.

WATERING OF EVERGREENS IN LATE AUTUMN

Evergreens, being "always green" will unlike deciduous plants, on warm and windy days during the winter, lose a great deal of moisture by evaporation through the leaves. This moisture must be replaced through the roots, and in order to prevent withering or drying up of the plants, it is well to apply a liberal amount of water just before the ground becomes frozen. Frequently so-called winter-killing of Evergreens, is due simply to the absence of moisture.

NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES CO.

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations indicate the comparative heights of the various sorts as attained by specimens in group-plantings where proper pruning or shearing is given, rather than the maximum growth formed in individual specimens planted singly.

V. D. Very dwarf.
D. Dwarf.

M. Medium.
T. Tall.

(GOLD MEDAL)

EVERGREEN TREES

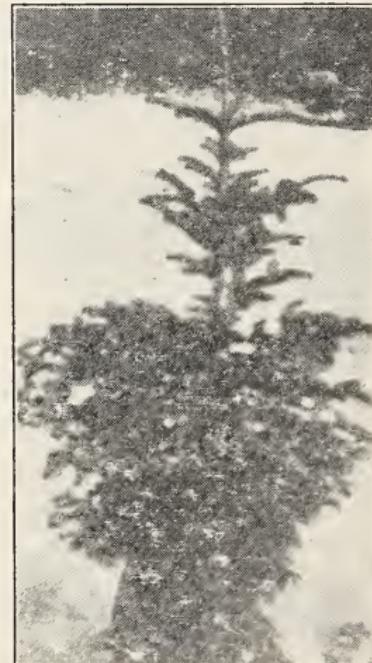
The quality of our evergreens is unexcelled, and having been started and grown in Bedford, and under the most severe climatic conditions, they are not to be compared with such plants as in former years were imported from Europe.

We ship no Evergreens which have not been transplanted several times. An Evergreen which has not been transplanted is often a finer specimen than transplanted stock, but it is of little value to the buyer. The larger sizes are shipped with compact balls of roots wrapped in burlap. This method insures the plants against loss. All Evergreens will be balled and burlapped without extra charge.

Special rates will be quoted for Evergreens in large quantities.



Concolor Fir



Fraser's Silver Fir

Each Per 10

Abies balsamea (Balsam Fir) T.

A rapid growing tree, with dark green sweet scented foliage. Prefers a somewhat moist soil. Unless regularly pruned, it is inclined to become open and to lose its lower branches early.

| | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| 18 to 24 in. | \$1.00 | \$9.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 3.50 | 31.50 |

" *concolor* (Blue Fir) T.

A beautiful tree if well grown. Foliage large, and in some specimens silver-blue in color. Good for lawn planting.

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 3 to 4 ft. | 5.00 | |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 8.50 | |
| 6 to 9 ft. specimens | \$12.00 to \$15.00 | |

" *fraseri* (Fraser's Fir or Silvery Balsam) T.

A very handsome tree. Foliage dark green above and silvery underneath.

| | | |
|-------------------|------|--|
| 18 to 24 in. | 2.50 | |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 4.00 | |

" *veitchi* (Veitch Fir) T.

An attractive tree of irregular growth. Foliage very large, dark green above and silvery underneath.

| | | |
|-------------------|------|--|
| 18 to 24 in. | 3.00 | |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 5.00 | |

Biota orientalis (See *Thuja orientalis*)*Chamaecyparis filifera* (Thread Retinospora) M.

Foliage dark green. Branches slender, string-like and drooping.

| | | |
|-------------|------|--|
| 18 in. | 3.00 | |
| 2 ft. | 4.00 | |

" *obtusa* (Obtuse leaved Cypress) M.

1½ to 2 ft.

2.50

" *pisifera* (Pea fruited Cypress) M.

Like the above, a very handsome tree when pruned to become or remain dense. Foliage a good green.

| | | |
|------------------|------|--|
| 1½ to 2 ft. | 2.50 | |
| 2½ to 3 ft. | 4.00 | |

" *Pisifera aurea* (Golden Pea fruited Cypress) M.

In growth like the preceding, but with bright yellow foliage.

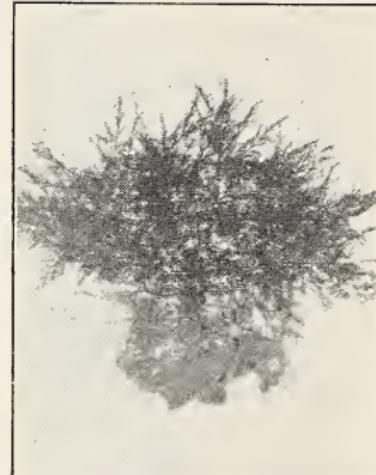
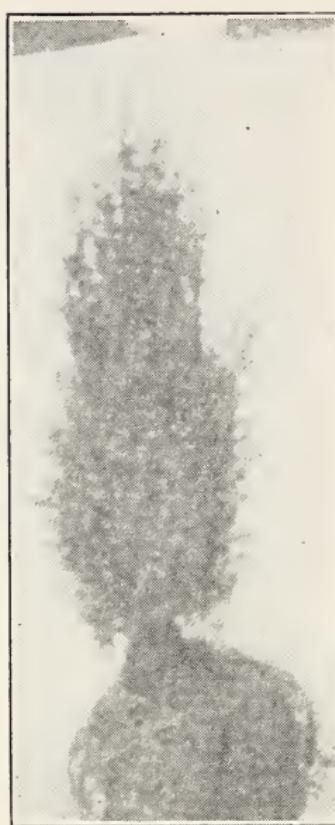
| | | |
|------------------|------|--|
| 1½ to 2 ft. | 2.50 | |
| 2½ to 3 ft. | 4.00 | |

Juniperus communis (Common spreading Juniper) D.

A native evergreen. Usually quite prostrate, and good for covering banks or rocks. Foliage light and glaucous.

NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES CO.

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------|------|-------|
| | 12 to 18 in. | 1.50 | 14.00 |
| | 2 to 2½ ft. across | 2.50 | |
| " <i>communis aurea</i> (Golden common Juniper) D. | | | |
| An attractive form of the preceding with bright yellow foliage. | | | |
| | 12 to 18 in. across | 2.50 | |
| " <i>communis hibernica</i> (Irish Juniper) M. | | | |
| Columnar in growth. Branches upright and leaves light green. A very useful and handsome small tree. | | | |
| | 12 to 18 in. | 1.50 | 14.00 |
| | 18 to 24 in. | 2.00 | |



Irish Juniper

Pfitzer's Juniper

| | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|------|
| " <i>communis suecica</i> (Swedish Juniper) M. | Somewhat resembling the preceding, but more bushy in growth. | 12 to 18 in. | 1.50 |
| " <i>japonica</i> (Japanese Juniper) D. | A low dense shrub with spreading, sometimes procumbent branches. Foliage deep green. A most beautiful dwarf shrub. | 12 to 18 in. | 3.00 |
| " <i>pfitzeriana</i> (Pfitzer's Juniper) M. D. | Branches spreading horizontally. | | |

| | | Each | Per 10 |
|---|---|------|---------|
| | Foliage grayish green. One of the most useful of the dwarfed Junipers. | | |
| | 1 to 1½ ft. across..... | 2.50 | 24.00 |
| | 2 to 2½ ft. across..... | 4.00 | 36.00 |
| " | sabina (Savin) D. A very attractive low evergreen with dark green foliage and spreading branches. Very effective in group planting and good for covering banks. | | |
| | 10 to 12 in. across..... | 1.75 | 16.50 |
| | 12 to 15 in. across..... | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| | 15 to 18 in. across..... | 3.00 | 27.00 |
| " | sabina tamariscifolia (Tamarix Savin) V. D. Foliage fine and of brighter green than the type. Very procumbent Good among rocks. | | |
| | 12 to 18 in. | 3.00 | |
| " | sabina prostrata or horizontalis (Hill's Waukegan Juniper) V. D. Excellent for planting in rockeries or under large shrubs or trees. Foliage fine and soft blue in color. Grows close together making a dense mat. | | |
| | 10 to 12 in. | 2.00 | \$16.00 |



Savin Juniper



Red Cedar

" virginiana (Red Cedar) T.
A beautiful native evergreen. Generally conical in growth with upright branches and dark or bluish-green foliage. Mature

NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES CO.

specimens are especially handsome when covered with their amethyst blue fruits. While naturally a medium tall growing tree, it can easily be kept low by pruning.

| | | |
|-------------------|------|-------|
| 12 to 18 in. | 1.50 | 14.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 3.50 | 32.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 5.00 | 45.00 |

" *virginiana glauca* (Silver or bluish Cedar) T.

A form of the preceding with a striking silvery gray foliage. Very attractive among other specimens.

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| 12 to 18 in. | 2.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 4.00 |

" *virginiana schotti* (Schott's Red Cedar) M. T.

Compact in growth and with dark green foliage.

| | |
|-----------------|------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | 3.50 |
|-----------------|------|

Picea canadensis or *P. Alba* (White Spruce) T.

Pyramidal and dense in growth. Foliage silvery. A very ornamental tree.

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| 18 to 24 in. | 3.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 3.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 4.50 |

" *glauca conica* (Dwarf Alberta Spruce) V. D.

A very dwarf, dense and conical form of the Alberta Spruce. Light green in color. Very attractive.

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| 10 to 12 in. | 6.00 |
|-------------------|------|

" *excelsa* (Norway Spruce) T.

One of the most useful of the taller growing evergreens. Dark green and fast in growth. Fine for wind breaks or making hedges. While naturally a tall growing tree, it can readily be kept low by pruning, and may well be planted among the more dwarf evergreens as it responds well to clipping or shearing.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|-------|
| 15 to 18 in. (Per 100, \$100.00) | 1.25 | 12.00 |
| 2 ft. (Per 100, \$150.00)... | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| 3 ft. | 3.00 | 27.00 |
| 4 ft. | 4.00 | |
| 5 ft. | 5.00 | |

" *excelsa gregoryana* (Gregory's Spruce) V. D.

Dense, flat and cushion-like in growth. Light green foliage.

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| 10 to 12 in. | 3.50 |
|-------------------|------|

" *excelsa inverta* or *P. Pendula* (Weeping or inverted Spruce) M.

An interesting small tree with

| | | Each | Per 10 |
|---|--|------|--------|
| | drooping branches closely oppressed to the stem. | | |
| | 2 ft. | 4.00 | |
| " | <i>excelsa maxwelli</i> (Maxwell Spruce) V. D. Flat, low and dense in growth. | | |
| | 8 in. | 2.50 | |
| " | <i>excelsa pumila</i> (Dwarf Norway Spruce) V. D. Dense and irregular in growth. Very good among other low evergreens. | | |
| | 12 to 15 in. | 3.50 | |



Norway Spruce

| | | | |
|---|--|------------|------------|
| " | <i>pungens</i> (Colorado Blue Spruce) T. | | |
| | An attractive ornamental tree and particularly good for lawn planting. Foliage rigid, blue- green to silvery white. | | |
| | 10 to 12 in. | 3.50 | 31.50 |
| | 2 ft. | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| | 3 ft. | 6.50 | 60.00 |
| | Specimens 8 to 12 or 15 ft. | \$20.00 to | 75.00 each |
| " | <i>pungens glauca</i> (Specially selected Blue Spruce) T. | | |
| | 10 to 12 in. | 4.50 | |
| | 2 ft. | 8.00 | |
| | 3 ft. | 12.00 | |

Pinus austriaca or *P. nigra* (Austrian Pine) T.

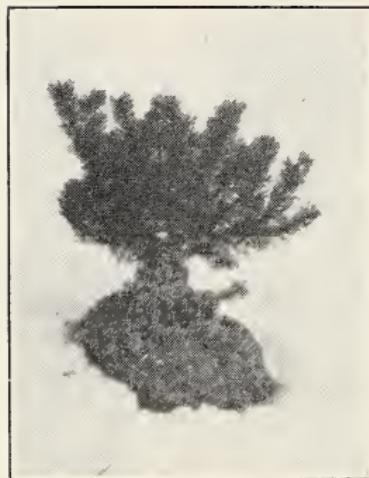
A handsome tree with long dark green foliage.

18 to 24 in. 2.50

" *cembra* (Swiss Stone Pine) M. T.
Narrow, dense and pyramidal in growth. Foliage bluish-white.

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| | | |
|---|---|------------|
| | 12 in. | 2.00 |
| " | 18 in. | 2.50 |
| " | montana (Mountain Pine) M. Variable in habit, but usually low and bushy in growth. Good for massing where an irregular effect is desired. Foliage a fine light green. | |
| | 15 to 18 in. | 3.00 |
| | 18 to 24 in. | 3.50 |
| " | montana mughus (Dwarf Mugho Pine) M. A beautiful evergreen. Very hardy and good for massing or foundation planting. The foliage is unusually good dark green. Bushy in growth. It can be kept very low and dense by "dis- budding" or removing the ter- minal buds in the Spring. | |
| | 10 to 12 in. spread | 2.50 22.50 |
| | 12 to 15 in. spread | 3.00 27.00 |
| | 15 to 18 in. spread | 3.50 31.50 |
| | 18 to 24 in. spread | 4.50 |



Dwarf Mountain or
Mugho Pine



Red Pine

| | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|------------|
| " | resinosa (Red Pine) T. One of the most handsome of the tall growing Pines. Vigorous in growth. Leaves long and dark green. | 18 in. | 2.00 18.00 |
| | | 2 to 3 ft. | 3.00 |
| | | 5 to 6 ft. | 5.00 |
| " | sylvestris (Scotch Pine) T. Spreading in growth. Foliage blue-green, rigid and twisted. | | |

| | | |
|------------|------|-------|
| 18 in. | 1.50 | 13.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 3.00 | 27.00 |



Scotch Pine



White Pine

" strobis (White Pine) T.

Very picturesque when old, and well adapted for large grounds. One of our finest native evergreen trees with blue-green and sweet scented foliage. The White Pine, which is one of our best timber trees, is, like other five-leaved Pines, subject to attacks of Pine-blister-rust. These attacks however, are rare, but because of widespread and more or less uncalled for propaganda, reforestation with White Pines has of late years unfortunately been much discouraged. Government embargo prevents shipments of fine needled Pines to many points outside of Massachusetts.

| | | |
|----------------------------|------|------------------------|
| 18 to 24 in. | 1.25 | 11.25 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 4.00 | |
| Specimens from 7 to 10 ft. | | \$6.00 to \$12.00 each |

Pseudotsuga douglasii (Douglas Fir) T.

A pyramidal growing tree with soft dark green or bluish foliage. Can be kept low by shearing.

| | | |
|-------------|------|-------|
| 1½ to 2 ft. | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| 3 ft. | 3.50 | |
| 5 ft. | 6.00 | |

NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES CO.



Douglas Fir

Retinospora. See *Chamaecyparis.*

American Yew

Each Per 10

Taxus canadensis (Canada Yew) V. D.

A low spreading shrub with dark green foliage. Good for banks and under trees. Prefers a moist soil. Fruit crimson and very ornamental in winter.

| | | |
|---------------------------|------|-------|
| 12 to 15 in. spread | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| 15 to 18 in. spread | 3.00 | 27.00 |



Japanese Upright Yew

" *cuspidata* (Japanese Yew) M.

Spreading and irregular in growth. Foliage coarse and glossy green. Very hardy and excellent in masses with other dwarf evergreens.

American Arbor Vitae

| | | | | |
|-------|---|--|-------|-------|
| | 10 to 12 in. | | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| " | <i>cuspidata nana</i> (Dwarf Japanese Yew) V. D. | | | |
| | A very compact and dwarfer form of the preceding. One of the best low growing evergreens. | | | |
| | 6 to 9 in. | | 1.50 | 13.50 |
| Thuja | <i>occidentalis</i> (American Arbor Vitae) M. | | | |
| | Used extensively in making dense screens and hedges. Foliage light green above and yellowish underneath. A specimen grown singly makes a narrow, pyramidal tree, somewhat open, but if pruned it can be made very dense and kept low. | | | |
| | 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. (Per 100, \$100.00) | | 1.25 | 12.00 |
| | $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. (Per 100, \$150.00) | | 1.75 | 16.00 |
| | 2 to 3 ft. | | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| | 4 ft. | | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| | 5 ft. | | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| | 6 to 7 ft. | | 7.00 | |
| | 8 ft. | | 10.00 | |
| " | <i>occidentalis alba</i> (Queen Victoria Arbor Vitae) M. | | | |
| | Leaves variegated with white. Quite open in growth while young, but if pruned it becomes very dense. | | | |
| | 12 to 18 in. | | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| " | <i>occidentalis lutea</i> (George Peabody's Arbor Vitae) M. | | | |
| | A pyramidal form with bright golden foliage. | | | |
| | $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | | 2.50 | |



Common Globe Arbor Vitae



Hovey's Arbor Vitae

NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES CO.

" *occidentalis globosa* (Globe Arbor Vitae) D. Each Per 10

A fine dwarf and globose evergreen with slender branches and bright green foliage.

| | | |
|---------------------------|------|-------|
| 8 to 10 in. across | 1.50 | 14.00 |
| 10 to 12 in. across | 1.75 | 16.00 |

" *occidentalis hoveyi* (Hovey's Arbor Vitae) D.

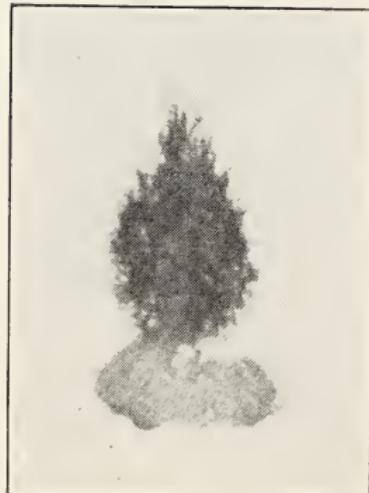
A dense globose form with upright branches and bright green foliage. One of the most useful evergreens for massing. Excellent also in out-door window boxes.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|-------|
| 10 to 15 in. (Per 100, \$125.00) | 1.50 | 13.50 |
| 15 to 18 in. (Per 100, \$150.00) | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 2.75 | |

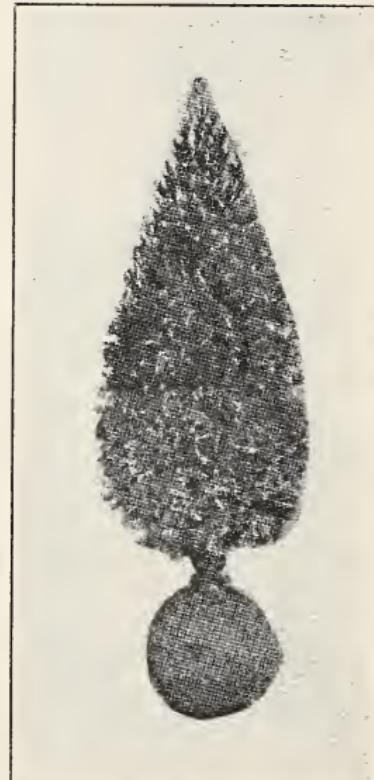
" *occidentalis plicata elegantissima* (Lees Arbor Vitae) M.

A dense, pyramidal tree with upright branches. Foliage brownish dark green above, and bluish green beneath. Young growth is slightly variegated with yellowish brown. Extremely hardy and very beautiful.

| | | |
|-------------------|------|-------|
| 12 to 18 in. | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 3.00 | 27.00 |
| 3 ft. | 4.00 | |



Thuja plicata elegantissima



Pyramidal Arbor Vitae

" *occidentalis pyramidalis* (Pyramidal Arbor Vitae) M.

A narrow pyramidal, though frequently columnar tree, with dense and light green foliage. Indispensable in foundation planting and useful in all group planting of dwarf evergreens.

| | | |
|-------------|------|-------|
| 1½ to 2 ft. | 2.25 | 20.00 |
| 2½ ft. | 3.75 | 35.00 |
| 3 ft. | 4.50 | |

" *occidentalis wareana* (Siberian or Ware's Arbor Vitae) M. D.

| | | |
|--------------|------|-------|
| 15 to 18 in. | 2.25 | 20.00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 2.75 | 25.00 |



Woodward's Globe Arbor
Vitae

Siberian Arbor Vitae

" *occidentalis woodwardi* (Woodward's Globe Arbor Vitae) D.

A globular and dense, dark green and low evergreen. Extremely hardy and very useful among other low evergreens.

| | | |
|--------------|------|-------|
| 12 to 18 in. | 2.00 | 18.00 |
|--------------|------|-------|

" *occidentalis tom thumb* or *T. ellwangeriana* (Tom Thumb Arbor Vitae) D.

A dense, low and broad pyramid, with the typical foliage of the Arbor Vitae mixed with foliage resembling that of Chamaecyparis squarosa. Prefers a sheltered position.

| | | |
|--------|------|-------|
| 12 in. | 1.75 | 16.50 |
| 18 in. | 2.50 | 22.50 |

" *occidentalis vervaeneana* (Vervaene's golden variegated Arbor Vitae) D.

Very hardy and useful. Dwarf and dense in habit. Branches slender. Foliage variegated with yellow.

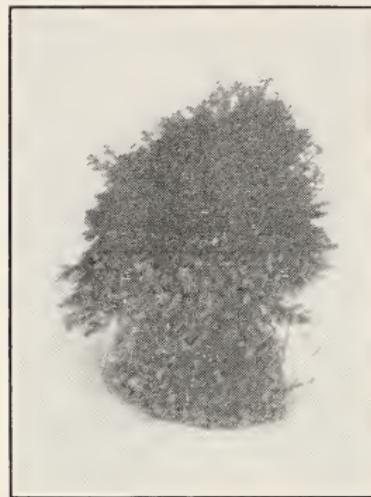
| | | |
|--------|------|-------|
| 12 in. | 1.75 | 16.75 |
| 18 in. | 2.50 | 22.50 |

NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES CO.

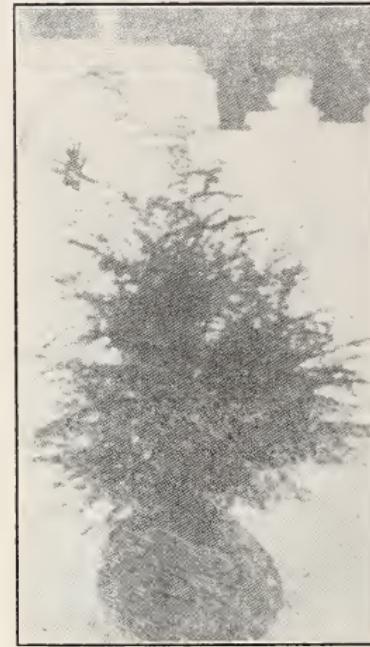
" *orientalis* (Biota or Oriental Arbor Vitae) D. Each Per 10

A pretty pyramidal or torch-shaped shrub or low tree, with dense, flat, light green foliage which turns brown in winter. Prefers a sheltered position.

12 to 18 in. 1.50 13.50



Tom Thumb Arbor Vitae



Hemlock

Tsuga canadensis (Canada Hemlock) T.

A native graceful evergreen tree with yew-like foliage. It is rather open in growth, but by pruning it can be made very dense and kept low. Good for hedges. It is shade-enduring, therefore excellent for screens under trees or for other undergrowth planting.

| | | |
|--------------------|------|-------|
| 12 to 18 in. | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 2.75 | 25.00 |
| 24 to 30 in. | 3.50 | |
| 2½ to 3 ft. | 4.50 | |

HARDY EVERGREEN PLANTS

Evergreen shrubs like Evergreen Trees, transplant well in the Spring as soon as the ground is open, and generally as late as June 1st. Also during the period beginning August 1st, and continuing until the ground becomes frozen.

Andromeda polifolia (Bog Rosemary or Moorwort) D.

Leaves narrow, glaucous, silvery white beneath. Waxy white and urn-shaped flowers in clusters. An interesting native shrub.

8 to 12 in. \$1.50

Berberis aquifolia (See Mahonia).

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------|--------|
| <i>Calluna Vulgaris</i> (Heather) V. D. | | | | |
| Small pink flowers in dense racemes. Good for rockeries or dry banks | | | .75 | |
| " <i>vulgaris alba</i> (White Heather) V. D. | | | .75 | |
| " <i>vulgaris aurea</i> (Golden Heather) V. D. | | | .75 | |
| <i>Daphne cneorum</i> (Garland Flower or Rose Daphne) V. D. | | | | |
| Pink fragrant flowers resembling Mayflowers or Trailing Arbutus. Trailing in habit. Good in front of shrubs or in the rock garden. | | | | |
| Two years old | | | .50 | \$4.50 |
| <i>Euonymus radicans</i> (Wintercreeper). | | | | |
| A spreading evergreen vine or low clinging shrub which can be used for covering tree trunks, rocks, or brick walls. Also good for planting under Rhododendrons or other shrubs to cover ground. | | | | |
| Two years old | | | .50 | 4.50 |
| " <i>radicans variegata</i> (Variegated Euonymus). | | | | |
| A white and green leaved variety of the preceding. | | | | |
| Two years old | | | .75 | 6.50 |
| " <i>radicans vegetus</i> (Big leaf Wintercreeper). | | | | |
| Leaves larger than those of the <i>E. radicans</i> . Very hardy and comparatively fast in growth. | | | | |
| Two years old | | | .50 | |
| <i>Kalmia latifolia</i> (Mountain Laurel) M. | A beautiful native evergreen shrub with lovely pink and white flowers in May. It prefers deep, leaf mold soil, but grows wherever it will not dry out in Summer. | | | |
| 15 to 18 in. | | | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| <i>"Grow your own Laurel for Christmas Decoration"</i> | | | | |
| Conservation of Natural Resources, Dept. of Mass. State Federation of Womens' Clubs. | | | | |
| <i>Leucothoe catesbaei</i> (Drooping Leucothoe) D. | | | | |
| Large, glossy green leaves on gracefully arching branches. Spikes of flowers resemble Lily-of-the-Valley. Good with Rhododendrons or in front of deciduous shrubs. | | | | |
| 12 in. | | | \$2.00 | |
| <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> (Oregon Hollygrape or Ashberry) M. | | | | |
| 10 to 12 in. | | | 1.50 | |
| <i>Pachysandra terminalis</i> (Japanese Spurge) V. D. | | | | |
| A dwarf evergreen of mat like growth. Good for ground cover | | | | |

NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES CO.

| | | Each | Per 10 |
|--|--|--------------------|---------------|
| | under shrubs or trees. Foliage shining green. Set plants 8 to 12 inches apart to form a good car- pet | (Per 100, \$15.00) | .25 \$2.00 |
| Yucca filamentosa (Adams needle). | An evergreen plant of tropical appearance. Foliage sword-like and flowers pure white and bell shaped. | | |
| | 2 yrs. old | .35 | 3.00 |



Christmas Tree

LIVING CHRISTMAS TREES

Norway Spruces and other evergreen trees used during the holidays, may, if dug before the ground freezes, be put into pots, tubs or jardiners, and later planted in the garden. We are frequently asked to furnish such, and if orders are placed before November 15th, we will select and hold for delivery about December 20th, symmetrical specimens which can be put into containers after delivery.

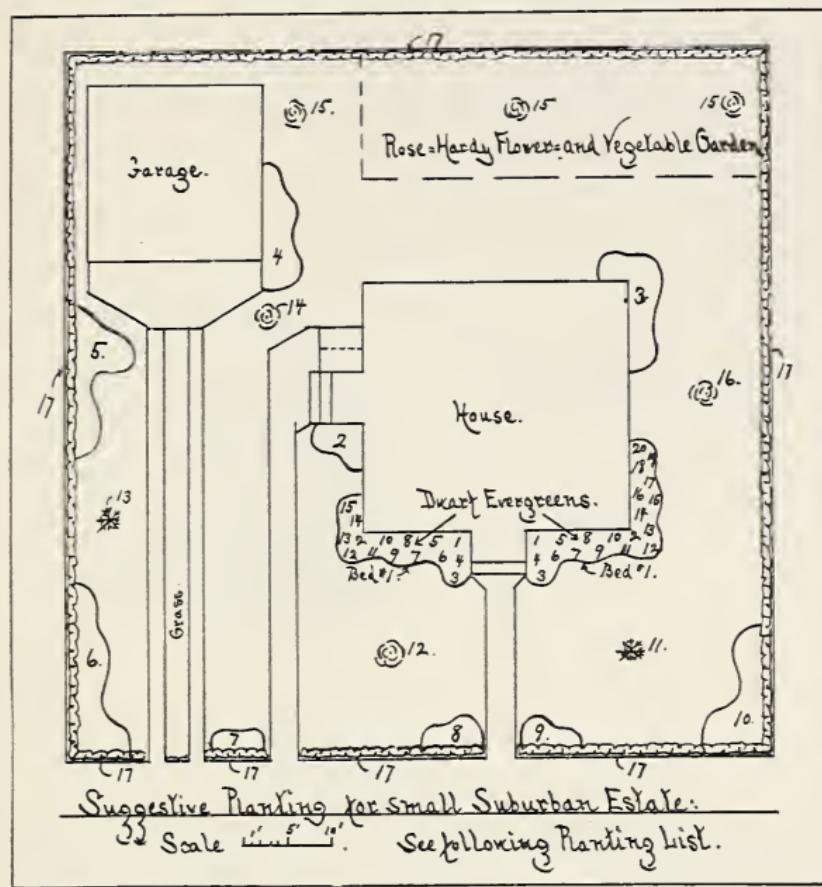
Suggestive Planting for Small Suburban Estate

Planting List.

Dwarf Evergreens as follows: (To be set approximately 2½ ft. apart).

List No. No. of plants.

| | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1 | 2 Pyramidal Arbor Vitae... | 2-3 ft. high |
| | or 2 American Arbor Vitae..... | 3-4 ft. high |
| | or 2 Red Cedars | 3-4 ft. high |
| 2 | 2 Siberian Arbor Vitae..... | 2-3 ft. high |
| 3 | 2 Savin Junipers | 18 in. spread |
| 4 | 2 Lee's pyramidal Arbor Vitae | 18 in. high |
| 5 | 2 Vervaeene's golden Arbor Vitae | 18 in. high |
| 6 | 2 Irish Junipers | 18 in. high |
| 7 | 2 Dwarf Mugho pines..... | 12-15 in. spread |
| 8 | 2 Peabody's Golden Arbor Vitae | 18 in. high |
| 9 | 2 Pfitzer's Juniper | 18 in. spread |
| 10 | 2 Hemlocks | 18-24 in. high |
| 11 | 2 Hovey's Arbor Vitae..... | 18 in. high |



| | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 12 | 2 Dwarf Spruce | 18 in. high |
| 13 | 2 Hovey's Arbor Vitae | 18 in. high |
| 14 | 2 Lee's pyramidal Arbor Vitae | 18 in. high |
| 15 | 2 Woodward's Globe Arbor Vitae | 18 in. high |
| 16 | 1 Hemlock | 18-24 in. high |
| 17 | 1 American Yew | 12-15 in. spread |
| 18 | 1 Tom Thumb Arbor Vitae | 18 in. high |
| 19 | 1 Savin Juniper | 18 in. spread |
| 20 | 1 Hovey's Arbor Vitae | 18 in. high |
| 2 | 5 Bridal Wreath (Spiraea Van Houttei) | 2-3 ft. high |
| | (Flowering shrubs to be set approximately three feet apart) | |
| 3 | 9 Upright Forsythia | 3-4 ft. high |
| 4 | 10 Sweet Syringa | 3-4 ft. high |
| 5 | 12 Bush Honeysuckles | 2-3 ft. high |
| 6 | 12 Mixed flowering shrubs | |
| 7 | 5 Japanese Barberries | 15 in. high |
| 8 | 6 Japanese Barberries | 15 in. high |
| 9 | 6 Japanese Barberries | 15 in. high |
| 10 | 10 Hardy Hydrangeas | 18 in. high |
| 11 | 1 Colorado Blue Spruce | 18-24 in. high |
| 12 | 1 Norway Maple | 8 ft. high |
| 13 | 1 Norway Spruce | 2-3 ft. high |
| 14 | 1 Sugar or Rock Maple | 8 ft. high |
| 15 | 3 Apple or other fruit trees | |
| 16 | 1 Mountain Ash | 4-5 ft. high |
| 17 | 300 Japanese Barberries (To be set 1 ft. apart) | 15 in. high |

NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES CO.

or 300 Japanese Privets (To be set 1 ft. apart) 18-24 in. high
or 300 California Privets (To be set 1 ft. apart) 2-3 ft. high

GARDEN

ROSES



Cultural Directions

While roses can be grown in almost any kind of soil, they prefer that it be deep, moderately rich and well drained. Roses require a fair amount of sunlight, but prefer not to be too near buildings or tall trees, for in such places they are more susceptible to attacks from mildew.

Field grown plants, such as we offer, are best when planted in early spring, but with care, they may be planted in the fall as soon as they have become dormant. Distances apart for planting roses are regulated somewhat by the varieties used. Such varieties as Moss Roses, Persian Yellow Roses, and other strong growing kinds may be set two or three feet apart, Hybrid Perpetuals about two feet apart, and Hybrid Teas from one and one-half to two feet apart.

The plants should be set so deeply that the junction of the bud or graft is at least three inches below the surface of the soil. In fact, deep planting is one of the most essential things in successful rose culture. After setting the plant in position, the earth should be firmly pressed in around it. While the plants are out of the ground, keep them from wind and sun. After the plants have been set out, they should be pruned immediately, and cut down to within three or four inches of the ground.

To obtain the most and best flowers, and in order to keep the plants attractive, it is necessary that ever-blooming varieties should be cut back to within a few inches of the ground each Spring. Moss Roses and such other varieties which bloom only in the Spring, should be pruned immediately after flowering. During the Summer, an occasional watering with liquid manure will prove beneficial. In late fall when the plants are well ripened, some protection should be given, and while loam heaped up around the plants furnishes the best protection, leaves, hay or straw to the depth of

from eight to ten inches may be used for covering.

Of insects attacking rose plants, the green fly or aphis, the rose chafer or rose-bug and the red spider are the most troublesome. For the rose bug, paris green may be dusted over the plants. The red spider is a very small insect and hardly distinguishable to the naked eye. It is generally found on the under sides of the leaves which soon assume a sickly yellow tinge. It is particularly destructive to plants trained against buildings or exposed to the hot sun. Syringing with cold water, thrown in an upward manner, to reach the under sides of the leaves, and applied with sufficient force to remove the insects from the leaves, may be used as a remedy. The aphis or green fly, can be exterminated by dusting the plants with tobacco dust while they are wet with dew. For mildew, dry sulphur may be shaken over the plants while the leaves are wet with dew.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Strong, Dormant and Field-Grown Plants

Price: Each 75c; per ten \$6.75; per hundred \$60.00 except where otherwise noted.

The following named Hybrid Perpetual Roses can be relied upon for hardiness.

If planted in good soil, set in the ground to the proper depth, and pruned back as directed, they will produce quantities of bloom the first season. Deep planting and close pruning is very essential.

American Beauty. Very large blooms. Deep pink to soft carmine, with delicate veins of dark red on the petals.

Anne de Diesbach. Carmine, a beautiful shade; very large. A superior garden sort; fragrant; one of the hardiest.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen). Flowers very large, beautiful, pure white.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective.

John Hopper. Bright Rose. Carmine center.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Light Silvery pink.

Mme. Plantier. Pure white, early summer bloomer.

Magna Charta. Pink and crimson. Very large, full and double.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; fragrant; blooms late in Autumn.

M. P. Wilder. Cherry carmine.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose, very large.

Persian Yellow. Golden yellow. Flowers in June. Each \$1.00.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson.

Ulrich Brunner. Cherry-red. A fine rose.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

The following list contains only the hardiest varieties. If given a slight protection in Winter, they can be successfully grown anywhere in New England. Price: Each 75c; per 10 \$6.75, except where otherwise noted.

The varieties marked with an asterisk*, are particularly recommended by the American Rose Society for cultivation in New England.

***Caroline Testout.** Large, double, clear bright rose.

NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES CO.

- ***Columbia.** Beautiful pink and very free. Each \$1.00.
- ***Duchess of Wellington.** Saffron yellow. Very free and sweet. Each \$1.00.
- ***Grus an Teplitz.** Dark red. Very free flowering and hardy.
- ***Jonkheer J. L. Mock.** One of the most popular Roses. It is vigorous and sends up strong, erect, flowering shoots; the flowers are of perfect form, of a lovely carmine colour on outside petals, silvery pink on inside; highly fragrant. They possess the marked peculiarity of developing slowly and lasting for a long time. \$1.00 each.
- Juliet.** Old Gold, shaded with Deep Rose. Each \$1.00.
- ***K. A. Victoria.** Delicate Creamy-white, free flowering; quite hardy.
- Killarney.** Pink.
- Killarney.** White. Considered by many one of the best White garden Roses.
- La France.** Silvery-rose, changing to Pink.
- Los Angeles.** New. Vigorous and free. Flame pink, shaded with gold at base. Each \$1.25; per 10, \$10.00.
- ***Mme. Edouard Herriot** (Daily Mail). Winner of the Gold Cup which was offered by the "Daily Mail" of London for the best new Rose exhibited at the International Horticultural Exhibition held in London. Colour in bud form coral-red with yellow at the base, while the semi-double open flowers are of a superb coral-red shaded with yellow and bright rosy-scarlet passing to shrimp-red. Subject to "Black Spot" which is readily controlled by spraying with copper solution. Each \$1.00.
- ***Mrs. Aaron Ward.** Of French introduction. The colour is a distinct shade of Indian-yellow, which, as the flower expands, shades lighter towards the edges, making a splendid colour combination. One of the freest-flowering varieties. Each \$1.00.
- ***Ophelia.** Brilliant salmon-flesh shaded with rose on outer edges of petals, with a heart of glowing peach-pink and orange, yellow blendings, all passing finally to lighter shades; fragrant, faultless form in bud and flower; erect habit, stiff, long stems; free and continuous in growth and bloom; handsome, bright foliage; immune to mildew and black spot; possesses every requisite of a perfect Rose. Each \$1.00.
- ***Radiance.** Brilliant rosy-carmine, shaded with rich opaline-pink tints in the open flower, which is large, full, of fine form, with cupped petals. Upright canes and an excellent keeper in summer. Each \$1.00.
- ***Red Radiance.** A bright, cheerful and even shade of pure red; size, foliage, growth and habit same as in the parent "Radiance." Each \$1.00.
- ***Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.** The best yellow Rose yet produced. A lovely sunflower-yellow deepening in the centre. Subject to "Black Spot." Each \$1.00.

MOSS ROSES

Price: Each, 75 cents; per 10, \$6.75.

Crested Moss. Deep Pink, buds surrounded with mossy fringe and crest.

GRECIAN



SUN CLOCK or SUN DIAL

CENTURIES before the beginning of the Christian era, the only method by which the ancients might know the time of day was by the position of the Sun.

Thus, the Grecian Sun-Clock, (*Armillary Sphere*,) the origin of our garden sun dials, was developed for this purpose, the first instrument for showing the hour. The Egyptians and early Greeks utilized it and about 250 B C. it was adopted by the Romans. Since then sun dials, hourglasses and finally clocks operated by mechanism have succeeded this earliest Sun-Clock.

The Grecian Sun-Clock is an ornament which will create the effect of age in a modern garden. It may be used on the open lawn, placed in the rock-garden, in a nook among trees, in an old fashioned or formal garden, in fact, it adapts itself to any open spot where a permanent object of ornament is required.

The illustration shows a Grecian Sun-Clock, an exact reproduction of one several hundred years old and now standing in one of the oldest gardens of Europe. It is practically indestructible, made of steel and bronze, treated to make it weather-proof. Its diameter is 18 inches, its length 27½ inches.

When mounted on a natural, Ivy-covered boulder or rough stone pillar, it is particularly beautiful, but pedestals, such as are used for gazing globes, garden vases, etc. are almost equally appropriate.

In mounting the Sun-Clock, a little cement should be used to hold it in position. The pedestal illustrated, is made of earthenware, coated with gray cement, is about 25 inches high and 12½ inches wide at the base.



During the Summer of 1926 when a member of our firm toured Europe to visit and study many of the finest gardens, he became so interested in this oldest of garden ornaments, that arrangements were made, whereby we can supply these beautiful Grecian SUN-CLOCKS to

American garden lovers at prices as follows:

Sun-Clock as per illustration and description
(not packed) \$40.00 F. O. B. here.

(Weight, when crated, about 35 lbs.)

If packed for delivery to Express or Freight Companies,
add \$2.50.

Pedestal as per illustration and description,
(not packed) \$6.00 F. O. B. here.

(Weight when crated, about 50 lbs.)

If packed for delivery to Express or Freight Companies,
add \$1.50 Orders for Sun-Clocks, with or without
pedestals are respectfully solicited and will be promptly
executed

NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES CO.

BEDFORD,

MASSACHUSETTS

CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES

Plant very deeply, and regardless of length of branches, prune back at once after planting to within 5 or 6 inches of the ground.

| | Each | Per 10 |
|---|-------------------|--------|
| American Pillar. Rich rosy pink..... | \$.75 | \$6.75 |
| Climbing American Beauty. Red flowers like bush-rose of same name..... | .75 | 6.75 |
| Christine Wright. Bright pink..... | .75 | 6.75 |
| Crimson Rambler. Bright Crimson flowers in large clusters | .75 | 6.75 |
| Dorothy Perkins. Shell-pink and sweet scented. Very vigorous (Per 100 \$60.00) | .75 | 6.75 |
| Doctor W. van Fleet. Rich flesh pink. Exquisitely shaped buds | .75 | 6.75 |
| Exelsa. Much like Dorothy Perkins, but with deep Red flowers | .75 | 6.75 |
| Flower of Fairfield. The everblooming Crimson rambler. A strong grower and continuous bloomer. Flowers bright Crimson | .75 | 6.75 |
| Hiawatha. Crimson and White. A beautiful variety. Semi-double | .75 | 6.75 |
| Paul's Scarlet Climber. A vigorous grower with fine glossy foliage, and vivid scarlet blossoms about two inches across | 1.00 | |
| Silver Moon. Clear silvery white with yellow stamens. Cup-shaped, large and fragrant. A vigorous grower and free bloomer | .75 | 6.75 |
| Tausendschon. Soft pink. Large, double flowers | .75 | 6.75 |
| White Dorothy Perkins. White | .75 | 6.75 |
| Wichuriana. Single white flowers in clusters. Foliage always healthy and glossy green | (Per 100 \$50.00) | .75 |
| | | 6.75 |

DWARF BEDDING ROSES OR BABY RAMBLERS

Set deeply and prune back to within 3 or 4 inches of the ground.

| | | |
|---|-------|------|
| Baby Ellen Poulson. Brilliant red and sweet scented. Very free flowering (Per 100, \$60.00) | \$.75 | 6.75 |
|---|-------|------|

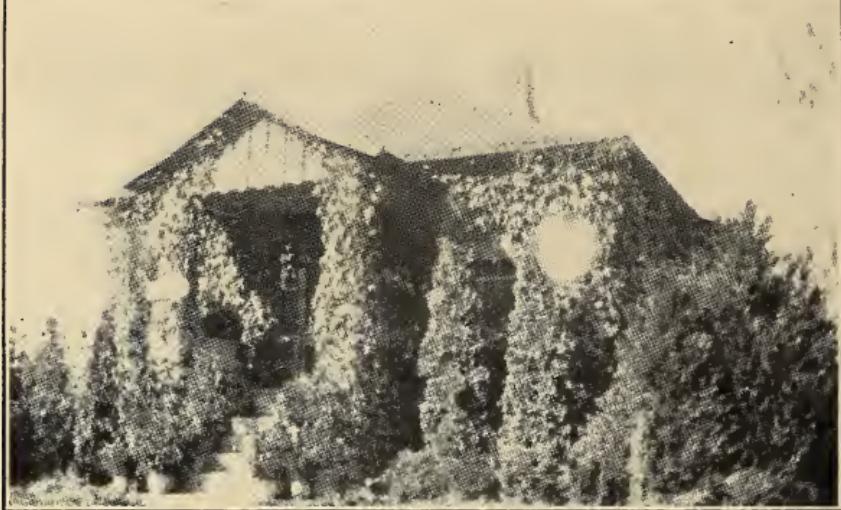
| | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----|------|
| Baby Tausendschon. Large, deep rosy pink flowers, borne in great profusion | (Per 100, \$60.00) | .75 | 6.75 |
|---|--------------------|-----|------|

Baby Ramblers or Dwarf Everblooming Roses are especially free flowering and if planted and pruned properly, will bloom from frost to frost.

Good for borders or along walks.

ROSA RUGOSA HYBRIDS

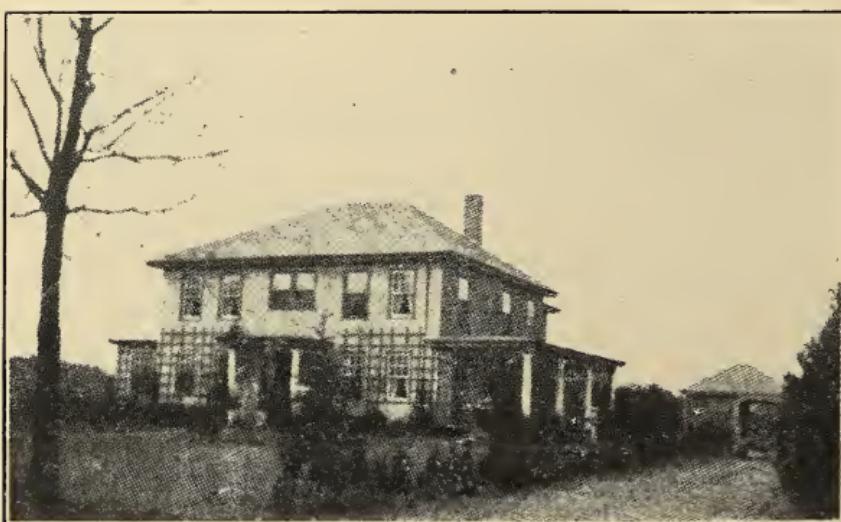
Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Pure, silvery-pink, surpassing all others of the Rugosa family in beauty of colour and fullness of form; fragrant and hardy. Each 75 cents.



**Bedford Grown
Trees
and Plants
are
The Hardiest Obtainable**



**THE NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES
BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.**



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